#### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

## Debate in the Senate on the Secession Question.

Speeches of Messrs. Hale, Iverson and Wigfall.

INTENSITY OF THE DISUNION EXCITEMENT

A Speedy Discolution of the Confederacy Predicted.

Financial Embarrassment of the Government.

Proposed Issue of \$10,000,000 of Treasury Motes.

Passage of the Bomestead, Military Academy and Invalid Pension Bills,

QUE DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

No one could have listened to the debate in the Senate to-day, brought on by the ill timed remarks of Mr. Hale, without a conviction that the Union is just on the verge of Mississippi, disclaimed having made any menace, but the just inference from his anguage was, that those who are preparing for secession must also prepare for war. Mess-s. Brown, iverson and Wugfall instantly me: this suggestion with defiance, stern and vehemont enough, but not nearly so strong as their constituents at home will manifest. Gen. Lane's remarks, that the South would be disgraced if she should submit, is also significant of the

There is no use disguising what is before us. Cool and ous observers see no prospect of avoiding a rupture. By the 1st of February South Carolina, Georgis, Alabama Mississ'ppi and Florida will be out of the confederacy. By that time they will have consummated such as up standing with France and Great Britain as will enable them even to set federal coercion, should it be attempted, at defiance. They will insert in their constitution clause prohibiting the importation of Africans, which will tend to conciliate the border States, and in a short time every one of the latter, except Delaware, perhaps

will join the Southern confederacy.

This denouement is considered so certain that already the minds of statesmen are almost exclusively turned to sing the means and conditions of reconstruction.

Disunion is sure to occur. Can a reunion ever be efslightest prespect of such a consummation. When North, orn sentiment is ready to agree to what the South derily vacate their present places, and make room for evalive mon? The whole influence of these and their rers, therefore, will be thrown against concession indeed. Mr Hale intimated that the North had presented ultimatum Southerners sak, therefore, why walt they are rolnous to the South. Such is the talk of the ors from the cotton States.

The Procident is calm and composed. He receives congratulations from numerous visitors on his firm discharge

There is a report that Mr. Cobb will retire from the Ca. binet to morrow. I learn that he will leave for Georgia to-morrow. He will not resign, although several gentle men, who would like to succeed Mr. Cobb, would be do lighted to hear of his resignation.

would resign, and it is highly probable that, should be do so, his communication of that fact will be first made

Mr. Thompson has not given the remotest hint to any human being that he intends to resign. The same may

Immeuse trouble is impending over the finances of the government. In the present tempor of the Southrons it will be difficult to pass any measure of reicf. This di-

With a view to relieve the present financial embarrace ment of the government, Mr Paelps made a proposition this morning, in the Committee of Ways and Meaus, to

tesus \$10,000,000 in the form of Treasury notes. The con sideration of this proposition was postponed for a short Snances is not printer, and the members of the commit-tee are not jet prepared to decide on the proper method of releaving the emburranements of the Treasury. The idea that, this is the last reasion of our national Orngress is becoming familiar to thousands. Visitors at

that they have just looked on the last President of the United States. The citizens of Washington, who see rula up, lock upon the signs of the times with andisguised apprehension. It is a fearful responsibility now devoty ade, and promptly, there will propably be two confede racies before Lincoln's inacquestion.

on that part of the President's Message referring to socession troubles until Monday, destring meanwhile to con to order to make the best selections.
It is said that Governor Letener, of Virginia, is ar

line, trging her to delay her contemplated secondon. Ex President Tyler, Senator Bunter and Bon. W. C. Rives will probably be the names indicated. Similar stops have been taken by the Governdr of Kentneyy. Vice Criticades are spoken of. This action is to be followed by all the Executives of the border States.

Among the propositions privately decused is one lostmembers of Congress from the slaveholding States to proceed to the South Carelina Convention with a view to a conference, and an appeal to that State to pause in her

The suggestion is made in intelligent circles that when the special committie on Mr. Boteler's resolution shall have been appropried, the influential and conservative men in each State communicate with the member of the committee therefrom, thus contributing, to the extent of their power, to some practicable mode for quicting the ready discurred. One of them is to make an effort to constitute at feast a large majority of the starcholding and non slaveholding States, whatever course the ox-

intervention was the true principle, and he meets Judge the position he now takes, are a guarantee that a portion

of the Old D minion is said Union loving.

Schater Bigler is emphatic in his denunciation of the
President's Message. He has made effects, all unspecessfor thus far, to scoure a consultation of conservative men, with the view of concerting some measures of concilia-

Col. Brury Slaughter, Breckinridge elector in Virginia, te here, and advocates union until all means of compro-mise have been exhausted; then be is for a Southorn

The subject of New York city becoming a free city, in strong alliance with the South, is discussed with favor in

high circles to Washington. Hon. Lawrence M. Kellt denice that he over an errand that President Buchanan would veto a force bill. The statement has been made and published in Northern

Mr. Kettt, of South Carolina, returns home in a few

lar, e secession meeting held there, from which it was apparent that the people in that section are determined upon secession, unless the Northern States repeal the Personal Liberty bills, and agree that slaveholders may carry their slaves into the Territories of the United States and be protected in their rights of property white

tion, to amend the constitution to adopt these measures of adjustment are very faint, for it would be and still more difficult to secure their ratification by three fourths of the States should they be adopted.

All letters from the South say the prospect for th Union is truly gloomy, and the prediction is confidently made that the confederacy will be broken up within four mouths, and so effectually disentegrated that it can never again be united.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1860 A mournful feeling prevails among all classes to day. The debate in the Senate was listened to with solemn attention by crowded galleries. Senator Iverdeclaration, that the repeal of the odious laws by tae North would not prevent secession, although the lact was before known to those who are behind the ourtain in the dissolution movement, craited a profound sensation. Senator Wigfall's speech was a masterly production on his view of the question. Senator Hale's jokes fell pointsippi, was listened to with the greatest attention. Sens tor Saulabury, of Delaware, made a few remarks favorathe pent up feelings of the auditors.

Senator Davis, of Mississippi, will not speak at this stage of the question, nor is it likely Judge Douglas will. The Homestead bill, as passed by the House, removes the objections the President had to the bill as passed by the Thirty fifth Congress, and it will doubtles be signed by the President in its present form.

For the first time in the history of the country the Milliary Academy and Pention Appropriation bills were passed by the House without debate.

The feeling in favor of a reconstruction of the constitu cles. Much swaits upon the report of the Committee of States to be appointed by Speaker Pennington, who is delection of the same. The committee will be composed of the best men in Congress, irrespective of party.

The news received here, that Colonel Anderson, in com-mand of Fort Moultrie, in the harbor of Charleston, has an attempt to take it be made, excites the conservative Union men of the country now here, and if the President does not promptly increase the force under Col. Anderson, and thereby protect the government property in South Carolina, Congress will immediately take action on the subject. General Lane, of Oregon, who has been so the oughly cleaned out in that State, pitched into the North

Colonel Baker, Senator elect of Oregon, arrived to day, received the cath of office and took his seat. The extraordinary language of Senator Iverson to day, characterizing the official conduct of General Houston, as Governor of Texas, is the subject of much comment in all circles, and it is fully believed here that Houston

will call Iverson to account.

Grow and Sherman are highly complimented for their activity in bringing forward the public business. On the Homestead and Military Appropriation bills the secession members, who declared themselves out of the Union yesterday, took an active part. Scrator Hale, of New Hampshire, invited such States as desire to go out of the Union to go now and not delay.

aree, desires to test the mettle of Mr. Be chapan; and I have reason to know that in his deflart tone to the secessionists he reflects what he believes will be the Jacksonien policy of the incoming administration. A centleman who arrived here to-night from Georgia in Connecticut has just contracted with the authorities of that State for two thousand five hundred rifles, sixteen hundred of which have been delivered within a few days. Assurances were given him before he left the State that five thousand more rifles would be immediately ordered,

men in Baltimore bave volunteered to aid the second onists of the cotton States is a boar. It is stated to night that C. C. Washburne, M. C., of Wisconsin, will present his craft on the Treasury upon the Spraker's requisition tomorrow, and if it is not honored it will be legally and

formally protested.

The above is made up from respectible sources. The talk that Schenck is going rate Lincoln's Cabinet from Obio is reprense. He was never a republican, and if anti-republicans are selected by Mr. Liuccin they will be taken from the ranks of Southern Americans.

A private letter, it is nuderatood, has been received here by a gentleman high in republican confisence, from friends to Congress. He urges moderation, conservatism and great forbearance. He appreciates fully the deeper, and is prepared to do everything to arrest it. It is re-ported that an efficial manifesto will be forthcoming in a few days from him of highly conservative character.

State from Coutral and South America. Minister Dunitry and returned to Queta Rica. He had uttorly failed in all ime for the ratification of the treaty before the time prorided in the instrument for its approval about expire. It now remains for the Sunate of the Colted States to extend the time. Should our government fall to do so, the

As I predicted some months since, Mr. Phintry has succeeded in prgo lating a treaty with the Costa Rican coverament for an amicable and speedy adjustment of ail seations and claims pending between the two governnexts. This tyenty will be at once communicated to the

The nown from Chile is unimportant. Minister Bigire is pressing with groat force the claims of our cit was, and hopes to bring about an early adjustment.

Interesting reports have just been received at the Interior Department from Col Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kenruey, South Pass and Honey Lake wagon road. to the collection and preservation of water on the weatern Lake valley, California. In spits of the Indian difficulties Col. Lander has succeeded in rendering this parties of the road comfortable to emigrants, by constructing tanks at various points capable of supplying large trains. This is the final work upon this great highway overland, to California will now be performed by the tra-veller in comperative case and comfort. In addition to the work on the road, explorations were made on either side, with a view to perfecting the knowledge of this region, and in course of these reconnects many interesting mineral regions were visited, abountleg in silver, gold and manganose. Several hundred persons, Col. Lander says, have visited and prospected that country since the spring of 1860. The ore of this region is rich, some yielding as high as seventeen dollars per ton. Material improvements have been made in the watering places upon the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road, unfer the supervision of Mr. Whitney, engineer, between the Coexcavade and the Pimas villeges on Gila river. To keep this portion of read in good order, says the re-

The commission for running the boundary between the Cotted States and Texas have completed their labors, after two seasons of arduous duty, and made their report to the decretary of the faterior. The boundary run is more than eight hundred miles in extent. The field work I but

The reports and maps will doubtless be sportly submitted

and California boundary commission, under Mowry, are now in the field, on the Colorado river, at the thirty fifth parallel. It is predicted that the discovery by this commission of minerals and precious stones will throw Sin-

The House Judiciary Committee had a meeting this norning, and took up for action the Judge Watrous case. Some additional evidence has been adduced against Watrous, which may induce the committee to report in

Edwin K. Reynolds, of New York, elected successor to

the same as that on which the Prosident vetoed at the last session, the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively

secoding States.

The meeting of the Putnam Phalanx at Secretary foucey's this evening was an event in Washington life at this time. The secretaries of the departments were there including the indomitable Case. The remarks of Mr. Stuart, of the Phalanx, were more guarded than those he uttered at Baltimore. Mr. Stuart dec arcs he was mirre-presented by the Baltimore press. There was nothing in the speeches to-night calculated to foment or allay the existing feeling. The officers of the many and marine corps were also present, in full dress, besides several dis

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled at noon. A prayer was offered up. Pugh, (opp) of Ohio, appeared and took his seat

The journal was read. PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORTS

Mr. HAIR, (rep ) of N. H., moved that a numb volumes be published in relation to the Pacific Railroad

Mr. Fowell, (opp.) of Ky., moved the reference of the Mr. Powell, (opp.) of Ky., moved the reference of the President's Message, so far as it relates to the present political sifiairs of the country, to a special committee.

ARMED POLICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BORDER STATES.

Mr. GEREN, (opp.) of Mo., introduced a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for establishing an armedipolice force in the burder States, slave and free, for the purpose of maintaining general peace between the States, and preventing the invasion of States by citizens of another, and also for the efficient execution of the Fegitive Slave law.

Mr. CANKRON, (rep.) of Pa., moved that it be made a special order for Modday next.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON

Mr. JAYRAM Presented the credentials of Edward D. Baker, of Oregon.

PERATE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—SPEECH OF MR.

Mr. JATIAN presented the credentials of E4ward D. Baker, of Oregon.

DERAYE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—SPEECH OF MR.

Mr. HAIR, (rep.) of N. H., moved to reconsider the vote to print the President's Message. I was very much in house that there would have been a Message that would have commended likelf to somebody. I was not sanguine of its pleasing myself, but I did hope it would please some one, and that the President would have content of the Message in the face. I have read it somewhat carolly, and if I understand it—and I think I do—it is this; First, that South Carolina has just cause for seceding; second, that she has no right to secede; third, that we have no right to prevent her seceding. That is the amount of the Message, substantisily. Then the President goes on to represent this as a great and powerful centry, and that re State has a right to secede from it; that all the power of the country, if I understand the President, consists in what Dickens makes the English contribution consists.—the power to do nothing. Now, sir, I think it was incumbent on the Fresident of the United States to have pointed out and recommended to Congress some rule, and to have told shall be recommended to Congress some rule, and to have told shall be recommended us to do. But, in my judgment, be has entirely avoided this. He has failed to look the thing in the face. He has noted like the out-telm—his has head, and thereby thought to sense the danger. The only way to ecase the danger is to look it in the face, and I tank the country do decided policy. I confess, for one, I was rather indifferent as to what that policy would be, but I did hope it would be decisive. But he has unterly failed in that respect. I think that the state of things in the country looks to one of two things. It looks to associate submission, not on the part of Sunthern States, but it looks to, and we need not but our eyes to the fact. It mears war to the State which has put berself in the attroude of recession, and she looks upon it so, and aske no oc in one of the papers in this city. It was that the President was the the President and then being language. This works be a great concession, and then being language. This works be a great concession, and then being language. The static the question. Should they resigned the same the same to the control of the papers in the constitution of the papers in the constitution of the papers in the same the same to difficulty at to who would take their places as there was before. I do not wish to say a word that would came to instant on a do to the feeling of bittureness which really exists in the country. Not one. I would bear and forbear being (i) would ray such a word. But I will you the plain truth that the way is to look the thing in the face and see where we are and what is the level that the constitutional will o'the public opition, taypersed through the forms of the continuous that is presented, but that the constitutional will o'the public opition, taypersed through the forms of the continuous the continuous the papers of the continuous the continuous that is the alternative upon which we go into an electric. If it is precounced and determined that the voice of the majority expressed through the regular continuous forms of the constitution will not be submitted to, then, sir, this is not a Union of equals. It is a Union of excitoration disparchy on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards on the one side, and a heard of slavers and cowards and that is not a Union of equals. If the one constitution is proceeded with, shall take conceided from the form that the Northern shall be also and the same and the same

Secator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) last year on this floor, this general government was faithfully performing all lis functions in relation to the slave States and every State—I say under sun direcumstances of a faithful government, and I will add of a subservient indicisary, if the confederacy should burst, and this gericus commonly of states be dissevered and fall, by the country contingency of States action, to carry out the experiment of human liberty, and when at the very day and hour that we are coming to such a result, the States of Islay, having for centuries gone through a baptism of blood, and taughs by the despotism of centuries, are coming together to tallet liber occupies for liberty and progress; then, if we, untaught by all the past and reckiess of the present, and blind to the future, should madly tash our selves upon this dark occan, whose shores no eye of prophecy of faith as discert, I do not know what is to be the future. But I do hope, if we cannot settle things in the spirit in which they ought to be sattled, we will at least-bave the courage and the manhood to look the thing streight in the face, and understand what it is. I know nothing about the policy of the incoming administration, but it has been my fortune, since I had a seat on this floor, to flod myself uniformly in opposition to the administration, and I am far from certain that I shall not take the same position with regard to the incoming administration, do thing is certain. If it qualis in the performance of its duty, if it hesitates, as Mr. Buchacan has deen, to look clearly in the face of the difficuty, and mark out a policy and costain is with honesty and patriotism, it certainly will not find me maneng its supporters. If Brown, (dum.) of Mus., raid he chould not have spoken, but as the Senator had presented the issue was, that the boath was to submit to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and all the lesues of this election, or war was to be the resul?

Mr. Halls said all who heard him would bear him witness, that he bad only said

Justice and the second process of the motive.

Jeff. Blows.-Where is this way to come from? From South Carvoine. Alabama, Mississippi, Secryia, and Transf loss the Season man that we are going to some for all, that he is most egypticulty mistaken. All one of the little we hall been to be part been of the port been of going out? If that but he all own we have been of going out? If that but he all the he had not been depth wronged, and the accumulation we have been depthy wronged, and the accumulation we have been depthy wronged, and the accumulation when he had not been the port been depthy wronged, and the accumulation we have been depthy wronged, and the accumulation with the calm, quiet and the port been depthy wronged, and the accumulation with the calm, quiet and the second of the seco

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1930.

THE APPROPRIATION DILIS. Mr. Sugaman, (rep ) of Obto, from the Committee of Ways and Mears, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the invalid and other peasons; also a

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of

The House, by 68 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee of Agriculture's Homestead bill was last State of the Union.

The House then reconsidered the vote.

The bill was thus brought up for action. Mr. GRow, (rep.) of Pa., did not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved baving been facultar to the country for the past ten years. This bill, however, the country for the past ten years. This bill, however, avoids the prominent objections in President Banhann's veto message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of ten dollars for 160 across. He might, it necessary, quoto Jackson against Buchantu, thou that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of federal revenue. He moved the previous quation, under the operation of which the bill passed—132 against 76.

Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., moved that the Post Route hill, returned from the Souate at the former session with amestments, be referred to the Post Office Committee. He remarked that there had been no suon bill passed for the last three years, and it was destrous to have setten as poon has possible.

Mr. Sathi, (opp.) of Va., objected, saying the government to insenting embarrassed.

Mr. LOBAX—that is true, but we draw our pay. He had performed his duty as to this matter, an fasid, in conclusion, there were several reforms proposed in the obil, and the Postmaster General was auxious to know the disposition of Congress as to contracts with ratiroads.

Objections to taking up the bill and referring it were presided in.

PARRAGE OF THE MILLARY ACADEMY AND PERSON BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Sarshan Academy and Person Bills.

persisted in.

PARRAGE OF THE MULTARY ACADEMY AND PERSION MILLS.

On motion of Mr. Sarsman, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Siste of the Union—Mr.

Wathburne, of Ill., in the chair.

The Committee took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Currs., (rep.) of lows, offered an amendment providing that the study of cadets shall not be extended beyond four years.

youd four years.

A debate ensued on the amendment, which was re-

A debate cased on the amendment, which was rejected.

The Fension bill was read. This, with the Military Academy bill were subsequently pas-ed.

THE FARSMAN OFFICE A SERIES OF FORDITY IN MESSAGE

Mr. SHERMAN OFFICE A SERIES OF FORDITY IN MESSAGE

At two o'clock the House adjourned.

#### NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express-State of the Markets-Riot Between the Negroes and Whites at Victoria, &c., &c.

The popy express from California passed here at half-past ten o'clock this morning, and furnishes to the press the following summary of the news from the Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24-8:40 P. M. There is no ship news to report. Trace continues dull; with little of interest legitimately

transpiring in the market. Attempts to force saics of

Cuba sugars and spirits turpentine at auction have been met unfavorably. The Emily Seyburn's cargo, 500 bbls. muscovado, was advertised at auction, and holders of other parcels dropped their prices from 10c. to 8½6. Upon the offering of the cargo, 20 hbds, sold at 29 47½ per bundred pounds, and the balance was withdrawn. A similar course was pureased in regast to spirits turpen time. A large import was put up at auction, and, being composed with by other holders, resulted in sales of about 5,00 gailons at 50c. a 50c., bids failing for any larger quantity. Candles have continued to move freely sales since the last desented comprise 3 500 boxes adamsatines at 24½6 a 24½6, the market closing firm, with indications of an advanced rate the owning weak Provisions of all kinds meet very little inquiry; the ten dency of the market is still unfavorable. A few goods in other lines are selling, but the provailing tone of the market is significant the provisions of all kinds meet very little inquiry; the ten dency of the market is still unfavorable. A few goods in other lines are selling, but the provailing tone of the market is sgainst sellers. Breadstulis find an active request for consumption and export, with a tendency to improve Gregon flour is beginning to arrive, and is likely to choose any advance of mement. Good shipping varieties of wheat are quotable at 51 50 a 21 50. Flour bas been bought israely for Liverpon; within the past ten days some 25 606 seeks have been taken at 34 25 a 55. Barley is in fair demand for New York at \$1 a \$1 12½.

Since the departure of the has pony express California has been particularly barren of domestic news.

The brooming pony capress, with \$8. Louis dates to the 12th. telegraphed to Fort Kearney, arrived at Carron valley on the night of the 22c, and will reach San Francisco to night, over two days behind time. The Eastern news rocket by his express by telegraph from Carson Valley relating to secoration demonstrations of South Carolina Georgia, &c, have caused an unusual rensation, forming the universal topic of ouversation, generally in muscovado, was advertised at auction, and bolders of

States Scenators from that State

By the steamer Brother Jonathan, full advices from
Oregon are received to the 17th, and from British Columbia to the 10th.

Large numbers of Chinese had arrived at Fortland from
the mine in the British.

off by the indians.
Reports of rich gold mines in Oregon and Washington continue as usual.
The woodlen factory at Salem was running night and day, manufacturing fabrics which find a ready market. Since Nov. 4 \$115 000 in gold has been received at Victoria from the Fraser River wines.
There was a serious rich at the Victoria theatre, November 2, growing out of long existing projections of negrees against the whites. The negro population emigrated to British Columbia from Cauforcia to improve their scelar position, which they claim to have done, and to be equal in all things to any other race. The waites demurred, and the management of the theatre pro-didedicate for its colored patrons in a separate part of the house. On the night in question the negroes concerted a plan its take polarasion of the reserved seats. Two negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expelitem. The actors so the singe jumped into the parquette to assais in the fight. The ladies take ridge behind the scenes. A party of negroes, armed with closs, came to the reserved and kicked by negroes. Lighted campliene imms were thrown about, burstlag, and setting the theatro on fire. The negroes got preasesion and drave of it has white, and were to turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had fire arms. The probable richer were knocked down and kicked by the poince. One hundred negroes were engaged in the rich.

will give their regular annual ball at the City Assembly Rooms this even ng. This, we believe, is the mangura-tion of military balls for the present winter mason.

ACADEMY OF MUNIC. MAY SANTELO .- Madama Vabbet, with Stigelli and Formes, will invegerate a new ecason of the Opera at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next, when Auber's "Massaniello" will be given. The sale of reats commences this morning.

#### Personal Intelligence. Hen. John Ross, member of the Provincial Parliamen

Canada, and manager of the Grank Trunk Railroad, eatled in the Africa yesterday for England. Hon. Iraac Buchanan, of Humilton, C. Waltern, of England, and Thomas G. Study, c S. C., are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Ex Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont; Hon E B Morgan, of Auriors, N. Y. and H. A. Rieley, of Dunkies, are stopping at the Astor House.

Dr. Van Berstelser, of Greenbash; G. R. Myers, of Albany, and Henry Wells, of New York, are stopping at the Everett House.

Gon. Kimberley, of New Haven, Gen. S. Van Rensse, laer, of Albany; George M. Briggs, of England, and M. Perset, et Cuba, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. laer, of Albany; George M. Briggs, of England, and M. Persat, of Cubs, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Livingston and wife, of New York; Dr. J. O. Aver and son of Lowell; Dr. C. W. Lincoln, of Philadel pets, C. W. Tillinghast, and J. W. Fuller, of Troy; Stijsh Williams, of Beston, S. Marsh, of Elisabis, A. B. Lawrie and M. Lowry, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. A. G. Cartin, of Pennsylvania; Judge Wells, of Hartford; W. C. France, of Baitmore; E. Alexander, of New York; R. G. Parks, of Hinners; E. Alexander, of New York; R. G. Parks, of Hinners; E. Alexander, of New York; R. G. Parks, of Hinners; E. Alexander, of New York; R. G. Parks, of Hinners; R. Troylail and John Hawkins, both of England; H. R. Keggshall and M. A. Kellegg, both of Polladelphia, and A. Young, of St. Louis, are stopping at the hetropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. J. Parker, of Albany; Hon. E. D. Schler, of Boston; Hon. L. B. Crocker and Hon. A. P. Grant, of Onwego; P. Steele, of Minnesota; J. H. Cameron, of Canada; E. E. Stewart, of Seath Carolina; Dr. Inglishart, of the United Biates Navy; T. Warner, of Massachunetts; John W. Garrett, of Baitmore, and A. W. Gray, of Viggins, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Houel.

Hen. Seth J. Reser, of Litcheld, Conn.; J. Alkin, W. C. Cowie and Erectus Corning, Jr., of New York; F. Dallatt, of Philadelphia; W. P. Baite, of New York; F. Dallatt, of Philadelphia; W. P. Baite, of New York; F. Dallatt, of Philadelphia; W. P. Baite, of New York; F. Dallatt, of Philadelphia; W. P. Baite, of New Haven; Capt. James M. Trompson and wife, and James C. Eumrill and wire all of Springsheid; and William Waitiney and party, of Morristown, are stopping at the Albemarie Hotel.

# THE CRISIS AT THE SOUTH.

Despatches from Charleston, Columbia, New Orleans, Montgomery and Richmond.

#### THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SENATOR HUNTER,

#### IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The House parsed the bill to provide an armed military erce without opposition. It authorizes the government taken up in the Senate to morrow.

During the discussion in the Legislature yesterday on establishing an Ordnanes Bureau, Mr. Rhott said there had been for several years in Charleston eight of the argest size Paixhan guns, which might, perhaps, be used

in taking the forts.

Mr. Marchall said the State had 382 infantry companies. 121 battations, 56 regiments, 14 brigades and 5 divisions Mr. McGowan said the total military force was 65,000.

will take place. There is no excitement whatever, but a quiet determination on the part of the people to carry gates will all be for immediate secession.

The President's Message is here. It does not create nuch remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession beforehand, and are axing such steps as they deem necessary to meet what-

The election of Governor, it is believed, will not tak plate till Wonday rext.

The Garier and Mercury published the Prosident's Message this morning from advance copies.

### EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5, 1860.
There is great excitement here to night about the election will be botly contested. The mil tary were out this evening in full force, with

rated on the Citadel Green Major Stevens, Super ntendent of the Citadel Academy, delivered as as dress lamouting the late of the once glorious stars and stripes. A large number of ladies attended the coremony.

## THE SENTIMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Onleans, Dec. 5, 1860.
A synopsis of the President's Message was received ere to day. It is considered as not interfering with the right of secresion, but does not cover the ground, and the remedy by constitutional amendment is deemed in

The contemplated meeting of merchants and banks failed. The principal commercial houses will noid out.

## THE PERLING IN ALABAMA.

MONTCOMMEN, Dec. 6, 1860.
The Breckinglidge electors met here to-day and cast their votes. Colonel Rhea was sent as messenger.

Mr. Yancey declines going as Commissioner to South the time that the commissioners are sept out. John Elmore will go as commissioner to South Carolina.

Judge Shorter will go to Georgia. Commissioners will be sent to all the States that hold

The news from the various counties in Alabama con time favorable to the discionists. There is no doubt of the secession of Alabama, with or without South Carolina.

#### INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Dec. 5, 1860

John Minor Botts has written a letter, which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calcu ated to preserve the Union. He suggests the passage of a law by Congress making it treason for any their statute books to aid in rescuing a slave seized under the Fugitive Slave law, and compaining any State efusing to surrender a fugitive slave to make full in-

# SECESSION MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1860. The citizens of Toxes have been urged in a circular leter, signed by a number of gentlemen, to elect delegates a Convention on the 8th of January, said Convention o atsemble at the Capitol on the fourth Monday of the rame month. The movement appears to meet with

NEW JEESEY STATE CONVENTION OF ALL UNION MEN.

TRESTON, Dog. 5, 1860. A State Convention of sil Union men, led off by Commodere Stockton, William C. Alexander, ex Governor Price, Colonel Peter J. Clark, Senstor Thompson, and a large number of leading men of the State, has been called at Trains on the litt of December, to concool such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present orisis of the republic.

The informing is the cast for the Convention:—

The undersigned respectively invite the people of New Jersey to assemble in murs Convention, at Treaton, on Paraday, the lith last, at twelve o'clook, at the State House, to consider the condition of national affairs, and to concert such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present criss of our republic.

All nations were in favor of constitutional Union measures are invited to attend.

EDWIN STEVENS, DAVID NATE, BENJ. WILLIAMSON, WM. G. ALEXANDER, WM. WEIGHT, GOVERNOE PLUCE,
JOSL PARKER.
THOS RUNYON,
WM CHOOK
BOST J WALKER,
LYMAN A CHANDLER, JOS F RANDOLFH, FRED RET'S, JAMES BISHOP, CHAS DESHLER, PETER S DURYEE, EAMUEY, BYARD, COM. STOCKTON,

PRAYERS FOR THE UNION. The course of prayer meetings, which have been held faring the present week at the courches of the Ray. Drs. dence upon the proceedings of our cational Congress and upon our cational stairs, was octimed yesterday at the Calvary Baptist church (Nev Dr. Gillette's), in West Twenty-third street. A large and fashionable congregation was in attendance. The rervices were commenced carnest and stirring prayer for the guidance of the Almighty in the administration of the affairs of the re-

spon our national legislators who have just assembled as the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was followed by the Rev Drs. Parker and McCartee, and by the Rev. Dr. Bethune in an address, at the close of which he announced that the meeting of to-day would be held in Dr. Philips' church. The services concluded

public, and particularly berought His blessing to rest

the day at the Bloomingdale church, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

PALL IN THE PRICE OF WOOL.

[From the Rechester Union and Advertiser, Dac. 4.]
The recent decline in wool has affected many parties it his country, who held large stocks, and among the store some of our own criticus. The decline is said to be a few or a store of our own criticus. The decline is said to be a to differe cents, as the few of a large would reduce to different cents, as the few of the control of desicos the redientious are not tawardally for an improvement.